

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(DELIVERED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,825.

號三廿月八年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE: \$3.00 Per Month

THORNES OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.

THE ECONOMIC ALLIANCE. TITANIC UNDERTAKING.

Referring to the text of the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference, recently held by the representatives of the Allied nations in Paris, the Leader of the Federal Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament (Mr. Cook) recently said: "It was splendid and dazzling to think that 700,000,000 of humans were to join in a league of mutual protection and mutual development, caring for each other's interests and promoting each other's welfare. But the question arises of carrying out the resolutions, for, it must be remembered, they are only resolutions. As I see it, to give effect to them will be a stupendous and titanic undertaking. One remembers the saying: 'Better in the high aim to fail than in the low aim to succeed,' and we should do better to fail in the attempt than to do nothing whatever. We propose not only practically to prohibit at least for a number of years enemy trading with the Allies, but also to bring the influence of this mighty league to organize neutral countries on a basis of economic alliance with the Allies. During the reconstruction of the Allied countries, which may occupy many years, enemy countries shall not be granted the favoured nation treatment, and the Allies may fix a number of years during which goods from the Central Powers may actually be prohibited from entering Allied countries, while special conditions for a like period may be imposed upon the shipping of the countries with which we are at present at war. In brief, the Allied league is to win the war. Then, during the period of years covering the reconstruction, almost entirely to suspend all intercourse with the Central Powers, practically maintaining intact and unbroken that band of steel which has been so eloquently spoken of. We cannot believe that the Central Powers will be satisfied to take their medicine lying down. They will prepare for a further attempt upon the liberties of the world, unless indeed we succeed in enthroning in Central Europe the idea of public right as the basis of all civilized human intercourse. Our Empire will require all its strength to meet the exigencies of the future and to that end should be preached a sound patriotism that makes a nation believe in itself; that makes military service not an obligation to avoid, if possible, but a national duty. It is a mighty effort we are putting our hands to; and we shall more than ever require a sword in one hand and the trowel in the other."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

DRINK
Pyer's
AND LEARN HOW TO
SMILE
Pyer's
PURE AND REFRESHING
A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong.

CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL AGENTS.

10, Queen's Road Central.

DEALING in American Hardware, Tools, Machinery, Paint and Oil, Lamps, Window glass, Building materials, Railroad and Ship Supplies, etc., etc.

PRICES MODERATE.

Telephone 9143.

Hongkong, July 28, 1916.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SEVERAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and pinch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprovises order representing Bank Notes.

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Central Location

At the Electric Tram Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

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TOTAL FUNDS as at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £28,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £20,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,693

II—Fire Fund £1,537,000

III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,890

Sinking Fund Account £28,230

£28,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466

Life and Annuity £1,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £48,940

£28,970,367

The Accomplished Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, REPAIRERS
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders
BOILER MAKERS ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS, Oxy-Acetylene and
Electric Welding Systems.

GRAVING DOCK
78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Patent Slipways
Taking vessels up to 3,000 Tons.
ELECTRIC CRANES
Lifting up to 100 Tons.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD. Marine and Road Motors,
Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping and Lighting Sets. Motor Vehicles &c.

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HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, China and Japan Agents.

Telegraphic address "TAIKOODOCK". Telephone No. 212.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1853

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1/2" to 18"
CABLE LAY 5" to 18"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART.

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PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILIAL RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day. Max.

Telegraph add: Peaceful

P. O. FRUTTER,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 6 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

THURSDAY, 24th AUGUST.

5 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 6 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

R.M. 'SUI TAI' Tues 1851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Daily at 7.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

R.M. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SHINAN', 538 Tons, and S.S. 'NANKING', 489 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leave Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 9 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LILIAN' and 'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (first floor)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. Two new Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 48, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyard: Shum Kai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 222.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG FING WA, Manager.

Hongkong April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
The Lancet, 1911.

CADBURYS CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

INTIMATIONS

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Payment of the Coupons of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT 2nd INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1916.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (81/-) per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916 will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 18, 1916.

NEW

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

REGIMENTAL MARCH-PASTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CALL AND HEAR THEM AT

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

4, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along side the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water spring tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 401.

Canton, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER for the Diocesan School. Apply to—THE HEADMASTER. Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1916.

WANTED.

EURASIAN NURSE wanted Peak. Child 5 years. No 23918. Apply C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

LOST.

A WHITE CAT, with Brown Tail and Patches, from No. 2 Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Finder will be rewarded. Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR

DAIRY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

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PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

Keating's Powder

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The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

EXPLOITS OF THE MOWE.

MINE LAYING ON THE BRITISH COAST.

BERNE, July 1.

Count Dohna Scholten, commander of the Mowe, has published a short history of the ship's adventurous voyage.

The Mowe's orders were, first, to lay mines along certain portions of the British coast, and then to carry on a cruiser war.

From an advance summary of the first chapter in the German press it appears that the mine laying began on New Year's Day, which the Count describes as being splendidly fine for the work.

The sea was perfectly calm and the weather bright and clear as the Mowe steamed towards the English coast, firing every moment to see the smoke of an enemy warship. But there was nothing to be seen. The Count remarks: "The English are evidently better people than we are inclined to think and never thought that New Year's Day was a great festival for us on which we intended to lay eggs along the English coast."

At the season of the year the crew had been told that mines must be laid close under the coast, which was by no means an easy task. Black and egg-shaped in form, each mine is nearly as high as a man and weighs half a ton. They are kept carefully secured, below deck and are brought along rails and lifted to the upper deck. Here again are more rails, so that the deck looks more like a shunting station. The ends of the lines extend some 40 feet beyond the ship's side, so that the mine can be dropped into the water at a safe distance. At the word of command the mine is given a vigorous shove and goes plump into the sea. At first it remains tied to the truck, but is automatically released, when it sinks to the desired depth below the surface of the water. This depth has to be carefully calculated with regard to current and also to the difference between high and low water, since it must be deep enough to remain afloat at low tide. Then, too, the mines must be laid at proper distances from one another, so that it should not be possible for a big vessel to pass between them without being blown up.

A FAVOURABLE STORM.

But on these points the Count says, he had no worry, since every man knew exactly what to do and also that he must do his very best so that nothing should fail in the attack against the "tyrant of the sea, against pirate England."

Everything moved like clockwork, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the Mowe's captain was delighted to see a bright beacon light which told him exactly where the ship was and relieved his task on the rocky and dangerous coast as good as done. Then the barometer fell, the beacon disappeared, and the weather became bad. But the worst the storm the better for the work, as there was less chance of discovery for the enemy knew what was going on under his nose. Mine sweepers would be out next day and undo all the Mowe's work. But nothing happened.

The first mine was laid at six o'clock, and before midnight the chain was complete. But the storm had placed the Mowe in a perilous position. Before her was the English coast, with the lights of several vessels showing clearly, and behind her the midnight. There was nothing for it but to face the storm and to avoid shipping too much water. The ship went only at half speed, and for an hour hardly moved from her position. That the first part of the Mowe's task was so successfully accomplished, the commander attributes to the seapower qualities of the ship and the admirable work of the mine-laying crew, as well as of the firemen, who voluntarily remained at their posts for twelve hours. (Ex.)

TRADE PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The external trade of the Philippine Islands during the past few months, reports Mr. J. F. Boomer, American correspondent at Manila, has shown the most important favourable balance ever recorded for the country. During the Year 1915 the exports of the country exceeded its imports by about \$4,500,000. This was up to date the most favourable trade balance ever recorded for the islands; but during the first three months of 1916 the exports exceeded the imports by \$6,693,975, or nearly 50 per cent. more than for the entire year 1915. This excess of exports over imports is accounted for partly by an increase in exports and partly by a decrease in imports. For example, the exports for July, 1916, were greater than those for March, 1916, but the credit balance in the trade of islands for March, 1916, was \$2,500,000, as against \$1,750,000 for July, 1915.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

The import trade has been seriously affected by the difficulty of getting tonnage. Many local establishments have run out of stocks because of delayed shipments, and local trade has been discouraged by delayed orders during the past year. At the same time the exporters have been more fortunate in being able to get ships that are engaged in the Vladivostok trade, which were able to carry Philippine products on their return voyages. The imports for the month of March, 1916, were \$900,000 less than for the same month in 1915. The principal decrease was in cotton goods, where the difference amounted to \$587,500. Some of this decrease was due to the smaller imports of rice, owing to a somewhat better local crop. During the month the imports of iron and steel showed an increase over last year of \$91,196.

The increase in the exports for March, 1916, over the same month in 1915 is made up of gains in practically all articles of export. Hemp shows the greatest increase, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 more.

The United States took a much larger proportion of the exports and contributed a larger proportion of the total imports of March of this year than heretofore. During February of this year the United States took 27.69 per cent. of the exports of the islands, whereas during March 31 per cent. of the exports went to the American market. The percentage of the imports brought from the United States increased from 45.88 per cent. in February, 1916, to 48.91 per cent. in March. The exports to the United Kingdom during February amounted to 31.76 per cent. of the whole, while for March they amounted to but 11.71 per cent. The French East Indies continues to be second in importance among the countries sending imports to the islands, due to the rice imports. Japan is still third.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

Under Weight, a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilation powers are deteriorating.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh-building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of

PINKETTES

The little initiative which moderates digestion, gently stimulates the liver, dispels constipation, biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all chemists, 60 cents the price, or post-free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 South Broadway, New York.

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INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co. OPTICIANS

MARK BLDG, CHATER RD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI CUSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

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SINGON & CO.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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FULL REPORTS.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant, operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Trucks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIP ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP

LENGTH OF DOCK OR SHIP

BREADTH OF DOCK OR SHIP

DEPTH OF DOCK OR SHIP

RISE OF TIDE

RISE OF TIDE

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
have Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes and
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th August, 1916, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES,
As follows:—
One Mauser Magazine Rifle 318 Bore,
One Rifle by Edmonson, Green & Sons,
297/250 Bore;

Also
Two 12-Bore Double Barrel Hammer
Guns, (One by Jeffery & Sons,
London and One by Edmonson,
Green & Sons).

And
A number of lots of Sporting Ammunition,
12 and 30-Bore.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 16, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th August, 1916, commencing at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A number of pairs of
GENTS' BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' SATIN SHOES, etc.,
Also
A quantity of GLASS WARE,
Comprising:—
Water Jugs, Cakes and Dessert Dishes,
Sweet Dishes, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

TUESDAY,

the 29th August, 1916, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Persian and Indian Carpets and Rugs,
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Curtains, Bedroom Furniture,
Double Bras-mounted Bedstead, Twin
Bedsteads (Teakwood) Sideboard, Dinner
Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables,
etc., etc.; Diner Services, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet
Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large
Desks and Writing Table, etc., a
quantity of Electro Plated Ware.

Also
"Caille" Portable Motors with Battery,
etc., complete, a Piano in good condition,
Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and
Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Black-
wood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings,
a few Oil Paintings, etc.

One Tennis Net and Poles, One
New Bicycle, Typewriters, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON
15, MORTIMER STREET, LONDON.

ENTERTAINMENT

PEAK CLUB.

CINEMATOGRAPH

will be given at 9.15 p.m., on
THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST.
(Weather Permitting, on the Lower
Tennis Lawn.)

"UNTOLD STORIES OF THE WAR"

A Lecture (with Photographs)
will be given by
MR. FREDERIC COLEMAN, F.R.G.S.,
Commencing at 9.30 p.m., on
SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Tickets for both nights can be obtained
from the No. 1 Boy at the Club
(25 each).
A Portion of the proceeds will be given
to War Charities.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1916.

WAR CHARITIES FUND.

At
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
at 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC COLEMAN, F.R.G.S.

AUTHOR OF
"From Jivas to Tyres with French"

will give an
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

"WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES
IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS."

Mr. COLEMAN is said by the London
Times to have seen more of the actual
fighting on the Great Western Front
than any other man during the first
year of the war.

Mr. COLEMAN was attached to the
Headquarters of General Sir John
French and General Beauvoir de Lisle
respectively as a member of the Royal
Automobile Club Corps, and as Official
Photographer of the 1st Cavalry Division,
took hundreds of unique photographs.

Book Early at MOUTRIE'S
as the number of
Available Seats is limited.
Friday Night, August 25th.
Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1916.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Piano by John Broadwood & Sons,
(in good condition),
Piano Moutrie & Co. (in good condition),
Cabinet Grand Piano by Sterling,
Organ, Eleven Stops,
by Mason & Hamlin
Inspection and particulars by appli-
cation to the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1916.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR and MOTOR CYCLE
TIRES
"Firestone" and "Kelly-Springfield."
ALL SIZES.
Copper Queen-Belt
from 1 inch to 30 inches.

KWONG WING TAI,
84 Wing Lok Street,
Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE NEWS, BUSINESS
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$11.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 per Annum delivered in Shanghai
\$17.00 per Annum delivered in Canton

5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.
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THERAPION No. 6
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THERAPION No. 100

NEWS FROM HOME

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 15.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

It has been my privilege in these
past ten days to talk to many heroes
back from the "big squeeze" on the
Western front. They are striving in
this country at the rate of several
shiploads a day, and every hospital
in London and many further afield
ring with the tales of the first attacks
on the German lines.

The story is a stirring one from all
points of view, and I defy anyone
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the accomplishment of heroic deeds:
modesty is the twin virtue of their
bravery. The other day in a wonder-
ful hospital at Wandsworth where
many of the overseas men are treated
with the best care and gentleness,
under the finest possible conditions,
I met the Newfoundlanders who
encountered the full blast of the
German fire at one of the hottest
spots, where the pick of the German
troops and the best of the German
guns were massed. Of 1,000 of them
at one section only 32 emerged
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advance from the British lines to the
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they hobbled into the reception ward,
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Did they boast of the way they forged
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places one man alone faced the entire
German trench and still went
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their ultimate objective. They
even obscured the fact that but for
their sacrifice others would not have
won through, and the defence of
other sections of the German line
would have been reinforced with men
and guns that might have changed
the current of success away from the
British.

One slip of a fair-haired lad, wiping
the perspiration of pain from his
forehead, said to me in the most
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Then, in naive simplicity he told
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are borne away—the lightly wounded
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the severely injured lying in ambu-
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subtle distinction in the reception of
these two classes of cases. The
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cheering, and wherever the cars are
open, cigarettes and flowers bombard
the men inside, who laugh through
their bandages and leap out and
shake hands with their undamaged
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be home?" cries an old lady as she
impulsively reaches forward and
kisses a merry Irishman with his
arm in a sling. The girl of battle has
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a giant bow to her he replies:
"Ma'am, I will not wash my face
this day—I'll let that dry in, for
my welcome home."

But when the serious cases come
out, hidden all but their feet in the
ambulances, the cheers die
down to a wave of almost whispered
sympathy, but into the waggon goes
the tribute of roses and women wave
their handkerchiefs and shed their
tears of compassion, with a vivid
recollection of their own dear ones
still fighting in the field. So they
enter the heart of the Empire, where
at last the habitual reserve of the
people has broken down and the
citizens are no longer too shy or
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One thing has struck me in going
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their handkerchiefs and shed their
tears of compassion, with a vivid
recollection of their own dear ones
still fighting in the field. So they
enter the heart of the Empire, where
at last the habitual reserve of the
people has broken down and the
citizens are no longer too shy or
proud to show their emotions.

One thing has struck me in going
round the hospitals. The steam
locomotives with which our troops are
supplied in the trenches have saved
hundreds of lives. A bullet striking
them straight and full will go through
it, but it rarely stops. But a slight

NEWS FROM HOME

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—The Palisade, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

5.15 p.m.—Cinematograph Entertainment at Peak Club.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, August 25:
 Noon—Auction of Boilers, Motors, Nails, Flour etc. at "Chiyo Maru" at T.K.K. & Scott & Co's. Godowns, Kennedy Town.
 9.20 p.m.—Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Government House.

SATURDAY, August 26:
 9.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., at Peak Club.

TUESDAY, August 29:
 Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sporting Guns and Rifles and Sporting Ammunition at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bicycles, Typewriters, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 30:
 10.30 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, Glass Ware etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A destructive fire among the hemp bodegas at Tse-tan, Loyte, did damage estimated at 7,000,000, including the loss of about 7,000 bales of hemp valued at P.350,000.

An American lumberman named W. L. Whitcomb, a Filipino woman and a boy were murdered on August 9, at Labatan, near Lumacao, in the district of Zamboanga. Robbery is believed to have been the motive of the crime.

When the last mail left Japan a strike was in progress at the Yokohama Dock, but only 160 men appear to have been affected. They struck because of the action of a foreman in dismissing two of the men. They demanded that the dismissed workmen be reinstated, and that their own wages be raised by 10 per cent.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

News has been received that Lieut. Percy T. Bent, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Bent of Yokohama, was killed in action in France on July 1st. When the war broke out Mr. Bent joined the South Wales Borderers, then at Tientsin, as a private, and took part in the siege of Tsingtao. On reaching England he entered the Officers Training College at Sandhurst and on passing out obtained a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He had been less than two months in France when he was killed.

A letter from P. C. Peplow, who is on Home leave, states that he has been informed by the Crown Agents that P. C. Alchurch has been killed in battle in France. He also adds that Leigh, formerly war master at the Government Civil Hospital, is a Sergt.-Major in the R.F.A. stationed at Woolwich and that Mr. Kille, who held a similar position in Hongkong, is a Sergt. Major in the R.A.M.C. in France. The letter also mentions that P. C. Lefever has either been mentioned in despatches or has been awarded the D.C.M.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

TWENTY-SEVEN CASES ONLY AT MACAO.

The latest enquiries we have made this afternoon show the cholera epidemic to be largely a scare, for in point of fact only 27 fatal cases have occurred in Macao since the outbreak on the 7th inst.

Exhaustive enquiries and tests give every reason to suppose that the so-called epidemic will "blow over" inside a week. The cases found in Macao are presumed to have been taken there by Chinese seeking a safe refuge out of Canton. Gastric diseases in Macao are a little more than normal, and the increase is attributable to the same causes.

It is thought that as cholera had appeared in Bangkok, Japan ports, Manila, etc., that sick Chinese in Macao were bound to have caught the dread disease and the number of sick cases occurring in the Portuguese settlement have been generally regarded by the people living there as cholera. These supposed cases have been thoroughly investigated by responsible officials recently and the water supply has been carefully tested and samples taken.

"It looks as though Macao wanted to be in the fashion with a cholera epidemic when the chief ground for this was mere supposition."

From a Chinese source we learn that the trouble was caused by eating insects in the hot weather, and, on top of the feast, drinking cold water, or the Chinese substitute for lemonade. It has been found that a small glass of brandy cures the trouble very speedily, so we imagine there has been an increased demand for brandy in Macao.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The value of the total trade of the Philippine Islands, both imports and exports, during July, was P23,223,514 as compared with P23,277,372 for the same month of last year, an increase of approximately 270,000. Imports decreased from P8,804,285 to P8,710,014, while exports show an increase from P13,403,077 to P14,513,500.

ACCIDENT TO A U.S. GUNBOAT.

The U.S. gunboat Queros was forced to return to Shanghai last week for repairs, after having been rammed by a river steamer during Monday night. The bowprit of the Queros was carried away and other minor injuries were received. The gunboat was at anchor when the collision occurred.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

12.30 p.m.
 Banks 740
 Sugars 110 1/2
 Doles 125 1/2
 Wharves 82 1/2
 Ind. Indon 125 1/2
 Cement 85 1/2
 Tram 120 1/2
 Star Ferry 34 1/2
 Two 145 1/2

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

Fighting seems to have entirely ceased in the vicinity of Canton, and arrangements seem to be well in progress for the transfer of the Tutuhship. The main difficulty is the financial one. Governor-General Lung Chai Kwong, it appears, has advanced a considerable sum out of his own purse to meet military expenses, and he is asking for a sum of \$2,500,000.

We gather that there is a growing feeling in favour of the revival of the gambling monopoly as a means of meeting the financial difficulty. The news that the fan-tan monopoly at Macao has been let for five years at an enormously increased rental has revived this idea, as it is recognised that the revenue of the Macao fan-tan shops is derived almost entirely from Canton and Hongkong, and it is argued that the tax is one which would be cheerfully paid by the people of Canton, while direct taxation would probably lead to renewed trouble.

It is reported that the Peking Government has instructed Lung Chai Kwong to transfer all official documents, etc., to the new Civil Governor when he arrives at Tschun pro tem.

It is also stated that the Government has given leave to Lung Chai Kwong to take his troops to Chiuchow where he is to await further instructions.

CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER.

A Peking telegram to-day states that the House of Representatives has elected Tuan Ku Sai Prime Minister by 407 votes to 7.

THE MAGISTRACY.

BIG JEWELLERY THEFT.

PROPERTY RECOVERED IN ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Mr. Wood this morning heard with a view to committing for trial a case of conspiracy to defraud by false pretences against a man and a woman. The former is a seaman and the latter a maid-servant employed at 29 Caine Road. They are accused of conspiring by means of fraud to secure five finger-rings, four pairs of bangles, 2 wrist watches, 816 pearls, 19 buttons, a fob chain, scarf pin, pair of earrings, pearl appendage, six trinkets, all of the total value of \$4,943 and the property of Lo Pui Lin, an assistant master at Queen's College, and living at 29 Caine Road.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner defends the man. Detective-Sergt. Murphy proved tracing the stolen property to the Astor House Hotel where it was recovered.

The woman is further charged with stealing and the man with receiving.

STRANDED RUSSIANS.

The three Russians detained on a charge of vagrancy and failing to register under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. One was discharged and the Police were asked to assist him to get a berth on board a boat. The other two were sent to the House of Detention. They were informed they would be let out for a few hours daily to look for work.

One of the defendants asked for leave to send a telegram to his brother whom he thought would send him money. On being questioned he said he had no money to pay for the cost of the cable but was willing to refund it.

Mr. Wood said defendant could make his application to the Russian Consul who would return to the Colony in a fortnight.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A CONCUBINE.

An interesting case will come before Mr. J. R. Wood on Friday afternoon when a charge of stealing money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$5,000 against a Chinese concubine will be investigated.

The prosecutor is a Captain in the Chinese Army at Canton and he accused the woman, who is stated to have transferred her affections of stealing \$1,000 in banknotes, gold and worth \$3,000, clothing valued at \$360 and jewellery making up a total of \$5,000.

Mr. Preston represents the complainant.

REFUGEES IN HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board gave a comprehensive statement respecting the supposed overcrowding existing in Hongkong through the huge influx of Chinese from Kwangtung owing to the present unrest. The impression which he felt sure was abroad in the whole Colony on the subject of the refugees, he said, seemed to him to be a little on the unnecessarily alarmist side, and he thought, perhaps, he could put the matter in its proper perspective. The history of the matter was to this effect: Before the first threatening of the present trouble in Canton—that was to say, some months ago—Hongkong had a great deal of Chinese accommodation empty. There were several reasons for this. One was that there had been, previously, a very big boom in the building of houses of the Chinese type, and the other was that there was a period of very bad trade which led many Chinese to find it cheaper and easier to go back to the country to tide over a bad time rather than continue to stay in Hongkong making very little and spending very much. Well, with the first threatening of the trouble in Canton there was a rush back to the Colony, and at that time it was estimated—it was not possible to give any very precise figure—on the best information available that the total population of Hongkong was increased by something like 70,000, more or less. At the same time the vacancies in the Colony in Chinese accommodation were by no means filled, there was still plenty of room, and more so after the refugees had time to get themselves properly distributed. The next development was when the trouble actually reached Canton and fighting was taking place in many districts around the City. The influx, of course, then began again. At its highest point, so far as one was able to judge, this further addition to the population was something in the region of 50,000, not probably more. But it had to be remembered that in both cases, the first total of 70,000 and the second total of 50,000, that the people who came here were people who could pay their way. Very many came down on the evening boat and rushed to wherever they could, but when they found that the accommodation for them in Hongkong was far beyond their needs they returned again. They now seemed to have passed this "highest point" by quite a long way, and the movement between Hongkong and Canton was now in favour of Canton. In the last fortnight they had lost as many as 20,000 or 30,000, and there were good reasons for hoping that marked improvement would continue. With all this there was no evidence at all in the Colony of general overcrowding. The appearance of overcrowding might be given by people at first going to the hotels before they looked around for more permanent accommodation. Another small matter which might give the appearance of overcrowding was that the refugees have no occupation in the Colony, and spend all their time sight-seeing. Sleeping in the streets was a point which had been made a good deal of at one time or another in reference to the question of overcrowding, but it should not be forgotten that it was a regular and popular custom in the Colony, especially at this time of the year. They could go down into the Chinese quarters, east or west, and see the places full of Chinese sleeping. The weather for the past two months had been exceptionally fine and at the same time exceptionally hot, and there was no evidence that he could find to show that the practice this year of sleeping in the streets had been more common than usual. There was, perhaps, one small proviso he might make in that connection. The night boats from Canton came in at a very late hour and thus refugees arriving by them had very little time to find accommodation the same night. In the fine weather these refugees had found it quite convenient to sleep in the streets and wait until the morning for a better opportunity of getting accommodation. His officers, and those of the Tung Wah Hospital, had been into the matter with the greatest care ever since the question had been in danger of becoming a serious one. They found it necessary, before they could go any further, to make very close enquiries, and one of the many steps they took was to detail a complete district watchman force of 100 men, who went out three nights of the week and made it their duty to make special inquiries among people who were about in the streets and elsewhere. These men, during those three nights, picked out only one woman who was astray and the

reason she was astray was simply because she had been unable to find the address of a relative to whom she had been consigned, and she had come down by the night boat. There was not another person who could strictly be called a refugee, and had not proper accommodation which they could have gone to if they chose. The Tung Wah Hospital authorities could offer a lot of accommodation in their districts if necessary. They had been also prepared to spend a large sum of money, \$30,000 or \$40,000, for erecting matchless and in any other way which might have been necessary. After the enquiries he had mentioned had been made it was decided that it was quite unnecessary for them to take any steps at all in the way of erecting additional accommodation; they found that as yet the Colony could not, in any way, be called overcrowded. It was purely a matter of distribution. The hotels were overcrowded at different times when there was plenty of room in the Colony, and as the hotels were overcrowded so were many cubicles. And a great many people had taken advantage of the stranger in the land and had sold cubicles to them. That did not mean for a moment that there was not sufficient accommodation in Hongkong. If penalties were going to be imposed for this sort of thing he was afraid that the heaviest punishment would fall upon the refugees, not upon the landlords, and just at this moment, and in all the circumstances, the line of action suggested was one with which he could not find full sympathy, and he knew that the Chinese members of the Board were entirely with him. It would, he thought, be sufficient if it were possible to leave the matter largely in the discretion of the President, and, as things were now, he suggested that a day or two should be allowed, in cases where illegal cubicles were discovered, for the occupiers to find other quarters. At the same time, they should ensure that there should be no further offence.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING thought that the refugees would not stop in Hongkong any longer than they could help.

Mr. BOWLEY said that the idea of the representations which had been made by members of the Board on the matter had been in order that they might receive some such statement as had been made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The public would now have an opportunity of knowing the facts of the case, and that the causes for panic and alarm had been removed. Regarding the statement made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that it was difficult to accurately give the population of the Colony, he should have thought that with the present restrictions which were in force regarding travellers such a thing would not be at all difficult, certainly not so difficult as it was in past years. The fact that this could not be done left them in a haze regarding the present population of the Colony. He was of the opinion that an increase of 70,000 on a population of some 400,000 was a sufficient reason to discount largely the value of any statistics referring to public health, and he was afraid he could not agree that the death rate of the Colony was within normal. Unfortunately, in the annual reports there was no tabulated statement of the death rate of the Colony from month to month. He thought that when there was no violent epidemic or plague the other diseases prevalent in the Colony should be gone into more fully. The mortality statistics for the present year, he contended, showed the death rate of the Colony to be "extremely high." He raised that point last month and the Medical Officer of Health replied that the high death rate was accounted for by the fact that the weather had been extremely wet in the month of June. After hearing that he looked forward to some improvement in the health of the Colony during July, which was as dry as June was wet. But the last return did not reveal any improvement. The figures given for the week ending August 6th were very high for a place where there was no epidemic. The figures showed that a large number of the deaths were due to respiratory causes. All such diseases, he gathered, were due to overcrowding, and in overcrowding the diseases resulting attacked the weaker members of the population, especially children. They had no definite proposition before the Board, but he understood that the President suggested, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs supported the suggestion, that the laws and by-laws relating to cubicles should be more or less suspended at the present time. He could not agree to that suggestion. He did not say that every person found in an illegal cubicle should be turned out, but he could not see his way clear to support the suggestion which had been made.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX said that the idea was that more sympathetic methods should be adopted in regard to cubicles at the present moment. Mr. BOWLEY moved, and Mr. GOLDBERG seconded, a resolution: "That in the opinion of this Board there are no reasons at present to depart from the ordinary routine in enforcing the laws and by-laws relating to cubicles and similar illegibilities." This was carried.

"LIFE OUT EAST."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A "PEAR-SHAPED FIGURE."

VIEWS OF SHANGHAI'S MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. A. Moore, the acting Medical Officer of Health at Shanghai, makes the following interesting remarks, concerning exercise, food and drink in his report for the month of July.

"It is lamentable to see how errors in diet, particularly in the consumption of meat and alcohol, cut short the best and most useful portion of men's lives, causing premature deterioration in both their mental and physical capacities. Men who have been the pride of the football, hockey, cricket and polo grounds, when they approach the fortifier and ought to be still in the full prime of manly vigor, begin to talk of the effects of Anno Domini and of life out East, and gradually cease to take part in more active forms of exercise; they prefer to amble gently round the golf links, or yield to the sedentary attraction of croquet or lawn bowls, and, generally speaking, show a tendency towards a stagnant habit ten or fifteen years before the time."

"This change in their mode of life is usually accompanied by a greater devotion to the pleasures of the table, for the ordinary man has not the remotest idea of regulating his diet according to his bodily requirements, to the nutritive values of his food, or to the season and climate, as in accordance with anything at all except his own palate, and his fear of indigestion. The city officer man, ate usually more food and richer food than the labouring peasant, and washes it down with copious stimulants, the almost inevitable result being that he becomes corpulent, flabby, and devoid of energy both mental and physical, for all which he very unreasonably curses the climate or the sins of his ancestors."

"The Esquimaux in the Arctic regions live on very rich, blubbery meat, and the Arab of the tropical desert on a daily ration of a handful or two of rice and a few dates, but the young European is prepared, with the aid of alcohol, to work doggedly through 6 or 8 course dinners in every season of the year, and in any climate under the sun, and then he is surprised if, later on in life, he develops a pear-shaped figure, with a tendency to all sorts of diseases, and has to learn, when too late, that it is well nigh impossible to correct the ill effects resulting from years of dietetic ignorance or perversity. The moral of all this is that most people would be much better off in many ways if they simplified their diet, in particular curtailing their meat consumption, and abolishing their alcohol, and that this advice is especially applicable during the hot weather, and to young fellows anxious to retain their physical and mental powers in as perfect a condition, and for as long a period, as possible."

"Dysentery is becoming prevalent but owing to improvements in diagnosis and treatment, this is a less serious factor than hitherto. Its incidence, however, shows the necessity for more careful compliance with the Public Health Notices, which can always be obtained free on application to the Health Officer. Under the stress of war conditions in Europe, large numbers of people are beginning to realize that a non-flesh diet and abstinence from alcohol, are not mere fads, but have very much, indeed, to recommend them, from many points of view, and Shanghai residents would do well to lay this lesson to heart, especially during the hot weather."

SUN YAT SEN AS THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISER.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen received the following telegram last week from President Li Yuan-hung, engaging him to be the High Adviser to the President:

"Ignorant and incapable, Yuan-hung has been appointed to such an important and responsible service in this country. But the present situation is just like that of disordered threads of silk which must be lined up and properly defined and it is also like a rotten rope for a number of horses to draw."

"All the governmental affairs of the nation need urgently to have your guidance. You have travelled round the world and you have much experience in your mind."

"At first you began to work simply for the sake of the people and the country and finally you have accomplished the great achievement. However, you retire after you have done the greatest work for the country. There is no-one in past and modern history who can compare with you."

"Whenever I look up at the North Pole Star, I always refer back to the south point of the compass. I, therefore, have now the honour to invite you to special letter to be the High Adviser to the Presidential Office. If you will favour me with this request, I can have opportunity to ask you anything that I want to consult about and the people of the country will thus be well protected. All the problems of the interior and exterior must have your wise advice."

YUAN HUNG-SHANGHAI.
 The Republican Daily News reports that Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai on Wednesday, 22nd inst., for Canton, with Mr. Hsiao and Mr. Kuo as attendants.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

BIG EVENTS EXPECTED.

PARIS, Aug. 22. Italian troops have disembarked at Salonika.

LONDON, Aug. 22. Russian contingents are also arriving at Salonika.

LATER.

It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonika on July 30, and the first Italian contingent on August 21. Further Allied contingents are following.

All the Allies are now represented at the Salonika front where big events are to be expected shortly.

SALONIKA, Aug. 22.

The Russians landed in ferries and were received by British, French and Serbian guards of honour. Bands played the quays where General Sarrail, the Commander in Chief of the Forces in this theatre, reviewed the Russian contingent, raising his cap in response to the Russian cheers.

Afterwards they marched to their quarters amidst much handclapping.

It is believed that the presence of the Russian troops on the Allied front will produce an incalculable effect on the Bulgarian army from which dozens of men have been deserting daily for months past.

A LESSON TO BE DRAWN.

Both the Italians and the Russians looked hardly. Their presence at Salonika demonstrates, *inter alia*, the Allied command of the seas, for the big transport of troops from Russia and Italy without mishap is a remarkable tribute to this.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22. A British official statement issued at Salonika states that the situation is unchanged on the Doiran front. A railway bridge has been destroyed on the Struy front.

British and French Cavalry located the enemy on the Struy-Savajir front. Artillery stopped the enemy's skirmishers and working parties were dispersed.

THE PRESENT FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

PARIS, Aug. 22. It is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only on the extreme left while the Allies are attacking on the right, left and centre. Moreover, the present actions are regarded as only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

ITALY EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

ROME, Aug. 22.

The "Messaggero" believes that one result of the Italian landing at Salonika will be a declaration of war by Italy against Germany.

BULGARIAN ADVANCE RESISTED BY GREEKS.

GREEK PUBLIC EXCITED.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.

The news that the Bulgarian advance was resisted by the Greek garrison at Fort Isparta, the commander of which was killed, and at Serres, where the reserves were called out to protect the town, is exciting the public who sympathise with the resistors.

Signs of irritation are increasing against the Gouranist policy. The election will now inevitably be postponed. All securities on the Bourse have fallen.

REWARDS FOR THE NAVY.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT AWARDS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Prize Court has awarded a bounty of £12,160 to the officers and men of the "British" warships which sank the *Schternberg*, the *Oreus* and the *Nurnberg* in the Falklands battle.

The Court also awarded £1,885 to the Australian cruiser *Sydney* for sinking the German cruiser *Emden*; £1,605 to the *Albatross* and *Andal* for destroying the *raider Oref*; and £1,410 to the submarine E19 for sinking the light cruiser *Iduna* in the Baltic.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

BELIEVED TO BE SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that it is believed submarine E24 sank a German battleship of the *Nassau* class in the North Sea on the 19th inst.

The submarine torpedoed and damaged her, and then again torpedoed her while she was being escorted to harbour by five destroyers.

The battleships of the *Nassau* class are the "Nassau," "Westfalen," "Rheinland" and "Posen." These vessels were the first dreadnoughts to be built by Germany. A reference book states that "for their size they have an extremely powerful armament, but too much was obviously attempted on the displacement and they are admittedly failures." These ships, displace 18,500 tons and their designed speed is 19 knots. The armament comprises twelve 11-in. twelve 5.9-in., sixteen 21-pounders and six submerged torpedo tubes. The complement of these ships is 900 officers and men. They were completed in 1906-10.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite very heavy losses from our bombardment, the enemy's garrison at Guillemont is still maintaining an obstinate resistance.

We again made considerable progress in the vicinity of Pozieres, having advanced on a front of half-a-mile. We are established at the road junction just outside Moquet Farm and we have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Mirumont road.

We have extended our gains in the Leipzig salient and advanced our positions within a thousand yards of Thiepval.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

General Haig's latest *communiqué* states: Between Martinpuich and Bazentin a further hundred yards of enemy trench have been gained and a successful enterprise has been carried out south of Guillemont.

In yesterday's operations in the Thiepval and Moquet Farm neighbourhoods 164 prisoners were taken. There has been considerable hostile artillery activity on the front opposite Aincourt and south of the Ypres-Commines Canal.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

To-day's *communiqué* states: We have advanced in the outskirts of Clerf and have occupied portions of trenches south-west of Estrées and east of Soyecourt.

There has been artillery activity over a large portion of the front north of the Somme.

We took two more field-guns in the wood captured by us south of Guillemont on the 20th inst., making eight altogether here.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

A *communiqué* states that a French air squadron bombed the railway stations of Fergnier, Noyon and Apilly and the waterworks at Pont l'Evêque, causing violent fires.

THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that Viscount Grey had directed that no naturalised foreigner or son thereof should be appointed to the Foreign Diplomatic or Consular services until approved by Viscount Grey or Lord Robert Cecil.

THE YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY.

CASUALTIES NOT SO HEAVY AS ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Dr. Addison stated in the House of Commons that twenty bodies had been recovered from the debris resulting from the explosion in a Yorkshire munition factory. There had been considerable destruction but the casualties were not so heavy as had been anticipated.

VERDUN.

THE ENORMOUS PART IT HAS PLAYED.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The fact that the tricolour still flies over Verdun after half a year of terrific onslaught shows the spirit of self-sacrifice and the resolution of the French soldier to be more powerful than high explosives. The enormous part Verdun has played in the war as a whole is not yet realised.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

A *communiqué* states: There have been artillery duels on both banks of the Somme and in the region of Fleury.

A French surprise attack north of Maurepas captured prisoners.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVEALS THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the situation, contrasted the satisfactory position of the Allies everywhere, compared with what it was six months ago. The initiative had been wrested from the enemy along the whole front, almost for the first time. The only possible unimportant exception was Mesopotamia where the armies were quiescent for climatic reasons.

Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion said: I think in the dim distance the Allies can see the end. It would be a mistake to undertake the task which will require all the resources of the Dominions of the Empire, but I am confident of victory if the Allies continue to work loyally together.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONFLAGRATION IN ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* states: The enemy attempted a minor attack near the Moquet farm, which was immediately repulsed.

A fierce conflagration was caused in the enemy trenches south of Thiepval. Successful mining south of Loos has improved our local positions.

Successful aeroplane bombing of enemy billets continues.

Enemy aeroplanes are somewhat more enterprising than usual, and some machines have ventured over our lines.

FRENCH BOMBARD GERMAN POSITIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 22.

A *communiqué* states: The French batteries bombarded numerous German organisations north and south of the Somme.

There was no infantry action during the day.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

French aeroplanes have been most active. They brought down two German machines.

BRITISH COPING WITH THE "MACHINE-GUN NUISANCE."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports: The ground gained between Pozieres and Thiepval is described as the very best, and contains the finest dugouts yet encountered.

Two strong points teeming with machine-guns proved troublesome, but were dealt with with complete success. In the first of these, instead of the handful of machine-guns expected, six officers and 170 men were rounded up.

The British troops have been enormously backed up by the feeling that they can now deal with the machine-gun nuisance so simply and effectively. They do not trouble about the German infantry nowadays, but the machine-guns are a tough lot, all of whom have sworn not to surrender.

GERMAN STRENGTH IN SOMME REGION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The latest estimates show that the German Army on the Somme front comprises 270 battalions. [Calculating the strength of a battalion at 1,000 men, this would give a total strength of 270,000. In the early stages of the war some of the German battalions numbered 1,200 and even 1,600, but it is extremely doubtful if that is the case to-day.—Ed.]

NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

WHAT THE NAVAL EXPERTS THINK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Naval experts, commenting upon the North Sea affair, are of the opinion that the retreat of the German fleet after its abortive raid affords an irrefragable demonstration that the Germans recognise how severely the command of the seas rests with Admiral Jellicoe. The German tactics were futile in their effort to impress outsiders.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in cases of cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. The standard remedy is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is always at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMANS SEEKING TIME.

HUNGARIANS RESTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The German General Staff are making desperate efforts to wind off a decisive engagement before the winter in order to obtain a breathing space to prepare for a further campaign in the spring.

Meanwhile Hungary is becoming increasingly restive, and there have been stormy scenes in Parliament, the Deputies demanding news of the new Russian advance, and denouncing the Germans.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that the Mesopotamia Commission has decided, in view of the extremely confidential nature of the documents upon which the earlier oral evidence will be based, that the meetings will be held in private. Sir Edward Barrow has given evidence before the Commission.

The Commission meets again to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

JONES BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The following telegram dispatched from Washington on the 14th inst.

appears in the *Manila Call*: The Jones Bill, providing for a greater measure of self-government for the people of the Philippine Islands, was passed by the Senate yesterday. The vote on the measure was 37 for, 22 against, and was almost strictly party lines.

The Bill was adopted in the same form in which it came from the Conference Committee. It will be voted on by the House of Representatives to-morrow and it is not believed that there will be any opposition. President Wilson will in all probability sign the measure at once, making its enactment immediate.

MR. HUGHES AND NATIONAL HOUOUR.

Another cable from Portland, Oregon, states: "The news of the passage of the Jones Bill by the U.S. Senate called forth a sharp Philippine policy by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, in the speech he delivered here last night. Mr. Hughes was informed of the action by the Senate before he commenced his address."

The passage of the present Philippine Bill, he declared, was the first step to be taken by President Wilson in his plan to abandon the islands. He then made a bitter attack on the President, declaring that an attempt to give independence to the Philippines was a measure of national honour of the United States.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Our Manila contemporary summarises the changes which the Bill will effect as follows: Governor General, Vice Governor, Supreme Court Justices, Auditor and Deputy Auditor to be appointed by the President.

The senatorial elections to be held the first Tuesday in October. No additional election for members of the house.

Polygamy and plural marriages are forbidden.

Right of legislature to legislate on matters relative to immigration without final approval of Congress, taken away.

Power of Governor to veto legislation increased, allowing him to veto any measure as late as thirty days after adjournment of legislature.

Resident Commissioners to hold office three years.

Governor to be Secretary of Public Instruction and have charge of health affairs.

Salaries are fixed by the Bill as follows: Governor General, \$36,000; Vice Governor, \$20,000; Chief Justice, Supreme Court, \$10,000; Justices, \$15,000; Auditor, \$12,000; Deputy Auditor, \$6,000.

PROSPEROUS MALAYA.

In spite of the fall in rubber prices says the *Malay Mail*, there is a distinct feeling of general prosperity over Malaya. Motor cars are steadily arriving from America and most of them are sold before they can be exhibited. People who deal in furniture have very little stock and plenty of orders. If you order a suit of clothes in Singapore you may have to wait a month for it. New buildings of all sorts are being erected and in Kuala Lumpur at all events it is now almost impossible to get house or shop accommodation of any sort.

THE TIENSIN-FUKOW RAILWAY.

According to the "Peking Gazette," at a recent Cabinet meeting it was decided to abolish the series of petty taxes on goods in transit on the Tientsin-Fukow railway. The taxes were levied by the Japanese, and Mr. Okada, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, has been in communication with the Manchoukuo as well as the Minister of Communications respecting the concession of the Kiangchow-Tsikan railway to the Tientsin-Fukow line for through traffic. Negotiations are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily.

OPINION SMUGGLING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has confirmed the conviction of a Spanish merchant of Manila, named Juan Pons, on a charge of illegally importing opium, and affirmed the sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of P1,000. The charge related to the smuggling of opium worth P32,400. Pons, a well-known technical groundsman, had been convicted with Pons, withdrew his appeal.

One hundred and twenty-four tins of prepared opium were found on board the British steamer *Cordillera*, at a search of that vessel made by the customs men at Manila. Sixty tins of the drug were discovered in the second officer's room, and the remainder was located in the possession of one of the crew, a Punjabi technical groundsman named Cabino Beliso, who had been convicted with Pons, withdrew his appeal.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is always at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[FROM THE MANILA "CALLERS."] THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. HUGHES AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, WASH., Aug. 18.

Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, made his first campaign speech on the Pacific coast yesterday when he addressed several thousand persons in this city. The theme on which Mr. Hughes spoke was "True Patriotism" and he condemned the "too proud to fight" attitude adopted by the Democratic Administration.

While declaring that he was a peace advocate and against plunging the nation into hostilities, he declared that the United States should not shrink from war in order to enforce its demands.

Mr. Hughes then criticised the foreign policy of the administration asserting that the prestige of the United States had been seriously impaired abroad by the failure of the government to give foreign powers to understand that the rights of the United States as a neutral nation must be regarded.

Mr. Hughes also spoke along the same lines that he has in his other speeches on the present trip. He said that while he did not put life and property on the same footing, he declared that the administration's limit of protection of American property and American commerce disposed it to be content with leisurely discussion of the points at issue.

It was at this point that Mr. Hughes said that the United States should not shrink from war in order to enforce its rights as an independent and neutral nation.

THE INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC.

SERUM WANTED.

New York, August 19. The health authorities of this city have issued a call for volunteers from among those convalescing from infantile paralysis who are willing to sacrifice some of their blood for the purpose of making a serum for the treatment of the disease. The epidemic has been somewhat checked by the use of this serum and it is believed that it can be used with success in the majority of the cases.

EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK CITY IS STILL UNCHECKED.

New York, August 17. Scores continue to die from infantile paralysis despite all efforts made by the health authorities of the city to check the epidemic. According to the report for the past 24 hours, there have been 29 deaths of children from the disease.

STATES OFFICIALS CALLED INTO CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 18. A conference of the health officials of 38 States has been called to discuss methods for the stamping out of the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York city and to prevent a spread of the disease to other states.

An appeal is to be made to Congress for an appropriation for the purpose of combating the disease.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CO.'S RECORD DIVIDEND.

New York, Aug. 17. The directors of the Cuba Cane Sugar Company yesterday announced a dividend of 55 per cent to be paid on each share of common stock.

"DEUTSCHLAND" SIGHTED OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

New York, August 18. The steamer *Sachsen* which arrived in port yesterday reported sighting the German submarine freighter *Deutschland* on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADER DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, August 15. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, was denounced as a parasite upon the working-men of the United States in a speech made by Senator Lawrence V. Sherman of Illinois in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Sherman's attack came in the course of a speech which was an answer to the one made by Gompers several days ago when he denounced Charles Evans Hughes for his decision in the Danbury hat-makers' case. At the same time Gompers attacked Mr. Hughes, he denounced what he said had been the failure of Republican administrations in the past to enact adequate national labour laws. It was this phase of Gompers' speech that Senator Sherman took exception to.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTIVITIES OF TRADE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, August 16. Protesting against alleged interference with their business, western meat packers have asked Congress to investigate the activities of the federal trade commission.

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PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an unhygienic pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dettol thus establishing its value for the treatment of soft, bleeding, sore gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)

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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TSINGTAU.

BRITISH CONSUL'S VIEWS.

The British Vice-Consul at Tsingtau (Mr. R. H. Eckford), writing on the future prospects of Tsingtau, states that nearly a year has elapsed (at the time of writing) since trade was resumed at that port, and it is only natural that conjectures should be made as to the ultimate fortune of the place.

Before the war, the entire production of straw braid had been diverted to Tsingtau from Chefoo, Tientsin, and Shanghai. Shantung groundnuts (about 60,000 tons annually) and the entire output of Shantung trawlers were also passed through Tsingtau. The export of wool and shipping facilities, the railway running from the extreme west (Tientsin), a big trading centre and capital of the Province to the eastern seaboard (Tsingtau) onto the wharves, where there are branch lines right along the fine godowns, to any point in fact, where steamers were required to discharge or load—proved a great inducement to the Chinese to utilise the port as a primary market for their goods, whence in the event of it failing to consume supplies, transshipment to Shanghai and other large ports was convenient. Tsingtau was also an advantageous shipping centre for the large output of raw silk and poultices which are produced within easy reach of the railway. Consequently a number of Chinese bought property in the place, and had permanent settlements there, but after the bombardment of Tsingtau and the subsequent Japanese administration of the port, the premises of most of the influential merchants were definitely closed down, and they retired to Chefoo, Tientsin, and Shanghai, to which ports most of the produce that was directed to Tsingtau was thereby again diverted. Owing to the presence of a few British firms, however, the Chinese have, after considerable persuasion sent a small quantity of produce to Tsingtau just recently, and have expressed willingness to re-open business generally there. This, however, they certainly will not do until more competition is created, and it is gradually to be hoped that more British firms will take the opportunity of entering the field in Tsingtau before the German firms re-open, as some undoubtedly will on the termination of the war.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

The latest Manila papers report the holding of a conference of officials to discuss the problem involved in the fact that the number of cases of cholera in the city have increased of late while the number of carriers has decreased that it is difficult to find any.

The officials present were Dr. John D. Long, director of health,

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned Ports on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To SAIL	Remarks
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	NOBLE Capt. J. A. ASHBY	Noon 20th Aug.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer Mooltan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAMUR Capt. A. Collier	about 2nd Sept.	Direct Service
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	MALTA Capt. C. C. TALBOT	Noon 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer Kishigor.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SINGAPORE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA Capt. T. J. JEFFERY	about 9th Sept.	Direct Service

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available for Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, TACOMA, VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
"TACOMA MARU" Capt. T. Hamada, Friday, 8th Sept., at 3 p.m.
*Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWET, TENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SHINKOKU MARU" Capt. T. Hamada, Tuesday, 22nd Aug., at 3 p.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AND AMOY.

*S.S. "AMAKUSA MARU" Capt. Konishi, Thursday, 24th Aug., at Noon.
*S.S. "KANO MARU" Capt. Murakami, Sunday, 27th August, at Noon.
*S.S. "OTOWA MARU" Capt. T. Hamada, Wednesday, 30th August, at 9 a.m.
*Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
*Calling at Amoy and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamers	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		28th August, at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	13th September.	4th October, at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Aug. 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YANGTZE	Aug. 27, Daylight
HAIPHONG	YANGTZE	Aug. 27, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINA	Aug. 29, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chihina," "Taming" & "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chen," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamers	To SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YUSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 25, Daylight
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 26, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at Noon
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA	CHUNSAO	THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at Noon
KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 1, Daylight
MANILA	YUESANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

THE steamers "Yusang," "Loong," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yusang," "Loong" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

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Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

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S.S. "SHITALA," 5,300 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on the 28th August.

S.S. "SANTHA," 5,100 tons, Capt. J. W. Roberts, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA on the 28th August.

The above Steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers, and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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HAITAN Capt. J. S. Thomson, FRIDAY, 25th August at 2 p.m.

HAIPHONG Capt. J. W. Evans, TUESDAY, 29th August at 2 p.m.

HAICHING Capt. W. C. Passmore, FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.

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Steamer: Tons & Speed: Leave Hongkong:

PERSIA MARU 9,000-14 knots, Thu. 31st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.

TENYO MARU 12,000-18 knots, Wed. 4th Oct. at Noon.

SHIMYO MARU 11,000-15 knots, Tues. 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

EWANTO MARU 8,000-13 knots, Wed. 1st Nov. at Noon.

SIBERIA MARU 13,000-18 knots, Fri. 22nd Sept. at Noon.

KORUM MARU 13,000-18 knots, Sun. 15th Oct. at Noon.

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TENYO MARU 12,000-18 knots, Wed. 20th Sept. at Noon.

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SATSUBA MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,000, THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomioka, Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon.

VICTORIA, ROYAL & SEAT, Capt. Shimoda, Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 10th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & WELLBOURNE, TANGO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DAY ISLAND, TOWNSHIP, NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 13th Sept. at 4 p.m.

ALCANTARA via SINGAPORE, CAYLON MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 13th Sept. at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, (NINIKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, (KITANO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.

YOKOHAMA, (BENTEN MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, (TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept. at Noon.

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THE Steamship NORE, Captain J. D. Ashbury, carrying 88,000 lbs. of mail, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Mooltan from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation, in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong, Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per a.s. Akyar due in London about 9th October, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1916.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
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TO
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due
to	from	from	Marseilles	London
Colombo	Colombo		1916	1916
NORE	Aug. 23	* MOULTAN	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	* KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 13
NOVARA	Oct. 20	* MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
NYANZA	Nov. 17	* MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	SATURDAY, 2nd September.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 5th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transit)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAMUR	Aug. 23	Sept. 8	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
SARDINIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 22	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
NOVARA	Sept. 22	Oct. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 13
NORE	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NYANZA	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 13

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
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Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	From Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at	On or about
			Calcutta with	

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Steamer	From Japan	From Hongkong	From Singapore	From Batavia	From Samarang	From Sourabaya
S.S. HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan					
S.S. BANRI MARU	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama					
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For Freight or Passage apply to
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THE NAVAL VICTORY.

DECIDED BY HEAVY ORDNANCE.

The "Times" naval correspondent alluded to the effective marksmanship of the British gunners and the deadly use they made of the large-calibre weapons carried in the bigger ships.

When the action began at 3.45 p.m. the range was 14,500 yards (10 miles), or about the same as that at which the engagement of the Dogger Bank began. The six battle-cruisers in the squadron under Sir David Beatty included four Lions, each with eight 12 in. guns, and two Indefatigables, each with eight 12 in. guns.

As every gun in these ships could fire on either broadside, a weight of metal of 40,000 lbs. could be discharged from the 12 in. guns and 13,800 lbs. from the 15 in. guns, or a total of nearly 54 tons of projectiles at every round. It is not clear, however, if the conditions were ever such that the British could bring all their guns to bear on the enemy.

GOOD WORK AT SHORT RANGES.
The range was subsequently reduced to 14,500 yards (8 miles), at which distance, although the outline of the enemy was very indistinct, the practice was good, and one of their battle-cruisers was seen to be on fire.
The greatest range mentioned throughout the despatches, however, is that at which the Fifth battle Squadron, composed of the Queen Elizabeth class, opened fire at 3 p.m. This was 17,000 yards (11 miles), range of course, much greater than that at which any other sea battle in the world's history had been fought. It is nearly three times the distance at which the Admiral Togo opened fire at Tsushima in 1905.

Each ship of the Queen Elizabeth class carries eight 15 in. guns, and the total weight of metal on the broadside would thus be 60,000 lbs., or more than 27 tons, which would thus be 60,000 lbs., or more than 27 tons, which would thus be charged at the enemy at the rate of twice a minute. Unfortunately, the low visibility and the indistinct nature of the target may have interfered somewhat with the effect at this very long range.

On the northerly course, after the German battle-ships had joined, the range was 12,000 yards, and the weather conditions became more favourable to us. At 8 p.m. the vice-admiral turned the van, the range came down to 12,000 yards, and the conditions in regard to light became more favourable.

The gallant Hook's vessels were only 4,000 yards from the smaller calibre ship, and shortly after this the visibility became very indistinct, not more than four miles, and the enemy's ships were temporarily lost sight of.

Although the midist rendered range-taking difficult, the rapidity with which hitting was established by the Iron Duke—when a vessel of the Koenig class was struck at the second salvo, and hitting only ceased when the target ship turned away—calls forth deserved praise.

There was nothing to indicate that the rapidity of fire from the smaller calibre of guns can compensate for weight of metal. It was the heavy ordnance throughout which got in the effective work, and the superior gunpower, and higher technique on the British side proved their value.

Secondly, he aims at the pushing back of Russia behind the river, the creation of Poland as a buffer state, and the consequent shortening of the Russo-German frontier.

Thirdly, he requires that assurance be given to Germany that her trade in the world can develop unhindered, and that she can develop unhindered.

Finally, he requires that she speak of Germany's unlimited conquests.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S IDEA OF PEACE TERMS.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine" publishes a semi-official answer from the Chancellor to his critics who reproach him with not explaining to Germany what the Germans are fighting for.

NEW KITCHENER STORIES.

PROPHECYING THE NEED FOR THE "LAST MILLION."

Under the title of Lord K. Viscount Kitchener's character to the July number of the National Review, from which we take the following extracts:

In 1911, many secret documents were composed, and many military publicists took pains to prove beyond all reasonable doubt, that in a war between France and Germany the decisive battles would be fought within the first fortnight of the outbreak of hostilities, and that the presence of our six divisions in the field at the crucial point, and at the earliest possible moment, was the essential element of success.

In the autumn of that year Lord Kitchener scouted this notion as preposterous, and wrote to me, what he repeated with emphasis in 1914, that the war would be ended and victory achieved by the "last million" of men that Great Britain could throw into the scale. This was his solvent for the desperate problem with which Europe was faced. Until he saw his objective within reach and the armies of which he dreamed materializing all over the Empire, his days were harassed and his nights sleepless.

THE GALLIOLI CAMPAIGN.
He felt deeply the want of loyalty, and above all, the lack of friendly regard on the part of those with whom he laboured and associated.

I can see him standing with bowed head, with his back to the world, in his bedroom at the British Embassy in Paris. In three hours he was to leave for Egypt and Gallipoli. His return to England, he had said a few moments before, was very problematic. The task of having to disengage himself from the intense and nature accustomed to vanquish obstacles and to achieve success.

He could, he said, perceive no ray of light. He spoke of those who had seen him leave England without regret, and very soon the world would be that it quoted could only give rise to feelings of remorse in those of whom he spoke gently and regretfully. When he raised his head his eyes were full of tears.

DISQUIETUDE IN GERMANY.

London, July 31.
Ostensibly in order to ensure that only truthful news of the war shall reach Germany, no English newspaper are now allowed to enter that country.

The German Press persistently represents the Somme offensive as a failure. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," for instance, asserts that the object of the French is to seize the light railway running from Peronne to Comble, and that of the Allies in the northern sector to reach the railway and push forward in the direction of Clercy-le-Fort.

The "Neue Zeitung," a German paper, "they will not succeed in doing."
Since these words were written the new advance has taken the French to the outskirts of Maurepas (Wood; north of Hem-Monacq; farm, all beyond the railway in question which runs from the Farm line east to Clercy, now only a mile from the French front. Halles is almost due north of Maurepas, on the north side of the Somme, and Le Forest is a mile east of Clercy, just over a mile east of the French front at Maurepas. The German paper also states that not until the German lines on either side of Peronne have been thrown back to the Nesle-Peronne-Bapaume road, will the Anglo-French offensive have gained sufficient room for a shattered break through. Two roads run from Peronne to Nesle, one almost touching the French line at Boreux, the other going south-east across the Somme and then turning north. The road from Peronne to Bapaume passes just over three miles east of Clercy, and the other road, four miles east of the British at Watclot Farm.

The Anglo-French "failure" has, on this German showing, carried the Allies about half way to the strategic break through.

A MASTER REMEDY.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Chasers and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over tramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

STRAITS R. T. B. B. COMPANIES.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, August 14th.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
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10,000 Tons each
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... SATURDAY, October 7th, 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
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CHIEF MANAGER

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NEW YORK SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK.

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"EURYMACHUS"

Ready to load about 28th September.

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Information apply to:-

RUTHERFORD & SWIRE

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

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THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction

FRIDAY.

the 25th August, 1916, commencing
at 12 o'clock noon, at the godowns
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Messrs. H. Skott and Co.,

Kennedy Town.

Salved ex. S.S. "CHIYO MARU".

BOILER, MOTORS, WIRE ROPE,

VENTILATORS, IRON PLATES,

etc., etc.

181 KEGS WIRE NAILS,

55 BAGS FLOUR,

11 BALKS HEMP.

On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMEET,

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Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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structions from THE HONGKONG
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Auction

SATURDAY.

the 26th August, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
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FURNITURE

containing therein.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view day of Sale.

Terms—Cash.

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
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WEDNESDAY.

the 30th August, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
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FURNITURE

containing therein.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Tuesday the 29th inst.

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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structions to sell by Public Auction(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
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FRIDAY.

the 1st September, 1916, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

Comprising:-

Sundry Table Linen, 1 Persian Carpet

(practically new), Sideboards, Dinner

Tables, Dining Tables and Chairs, 2

Chairs, 2 Arm-chairs, 2

Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double

Bedsteads, and Miscellaneous Furniture,

several lots of Blackwood Ware, Piano,

a few lots of Porcelain, etc., Pottery and

Kitchen Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC OR

INDIAN desiring to leave the

Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hoursbefore the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, andstating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicantsshould apply in person or their names at
the Central Police Station between the

hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to

5 p.m. daily.

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
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Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 23, 1916.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon—No. 4 Torres
Building.

Apply to CHANG YUK SHU,

C/o YEE SANG FAT & Co.,

34, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET.

ONE FLAT of FOUR ROOMS over
Kowloon Dispensary, partly
furnished—Apply Kowloon Dispensary
or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, June 16, 1916.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's
Building.

For particulars etc. apply

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LTD.

Hongkong, May, 3, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Liquidators

Reuter Bros. & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1916.

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HOUSES, in CLIFTON GARDENS,
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AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Ham-
phrey's Buildings, Kowloon.FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
flats specially designed to accommodate
three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
Immediate possession.FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 23, 1916.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/1

On demand ... 2/1 9/16

30 days sight ... 2/1 1/2

4 months sight ... 2/1 13/16

Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/2 1/2

On Paris—

On demand ... 300

Credits, 4 months sight ... 310 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 50 1/2

Credits, 60 days sight ... 50 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand ... 115 1/2

On Calcutta—

On demand ... 115 1/2

On Singapore—

On demand ... 50 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 100 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 72

30 days sight (private paper) ... 72

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 30 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 53.80

Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) ... 50.30 n.

Silver (per oz.) ... 21 9/16

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 16 n.p.

Chinese Copper Cash ... par

Chinese Copper Cents ... par

Rate of Native Interest ... 8 1/2 p.a.

Chinese Bank's Gold ... 14 1/2 dis.

Hongkong Bank's Gold ... 1 1/2 dis.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

Shinto Maru, Japanese str., 2,205, M.

Uto, Singapore August 18, General.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Shao Hing Chinese steamer, 767, G.

Ramsland, Chetoo Aug. 17, General.

CHINESE.

St. Albans, British steamer, 2,435, E. T.

Blucher, Kobe Aug. 18, General—Guz.

Larsson & Co.

Hokuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,429

N. Suzuki, Moji August 16, Coal—

Dowling & Co., Ltd.

Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, J. S.

Thomson, Foochow August 19, Amoy 20,

and Swatow 21, General—DOUGLAS

STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

August 23.

Tony Lee, Chinese str., 882, M. Houch.

Bangkok Aug. 15, Rice and Timber—

Curves.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., 4,091, S.

Tomimura, Japan and Shanghai Aug. 20,

General—N. Y. K.

Hissang, British steamer, 1,555, A. C.

Keeney, Sandakan Aug. 18, Timber—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Glenacra, British steamer, 3,064, J. E.

Griffith, London and Singapore Aug. 17,

General—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

City of Danang, British str., 3,460, E.

C. Hoppins, Shanghai Aug. 23, Ballast.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,370,

T. Konishi, Keelung Aug. 20, General—

O. S. K.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

Sanghavi, for Hongkong and Haiphong.

Hissang, for Port Bevard and Haiphong.

Tjilong, for Manila and Sourabaya.

Drafer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Luchow, for Shanghai.

Shinkoku Maru, for Singapore and Bom-

bay.

John D. Archbold, for San Francisco.

Glenacra, for Amoy and Rangoon.

CLEARED.

Hitachi Maru, for Singapore and London.

Rampoon Maru, for Singapore and Bom-

bay.

Tjilong, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Hitachi Maru, from Japan, &c.,

for Hongkong, Mr. H. One, Mr. J. S.

Rodrigues, Mr. V. Curreen, Mr. L. Day,

Mrs. A. Burgess, and child, Mr. J. J.

O'Brien, Mr. L. B. Rayner, Mrs. S.

Taylor, Mrs. D. Hall, Messrs. Hoysish,

Rinin, H. Takata, S. Kojima, A. do Sousa

and C. A. Wall.

Per Amakusa Maru, from Keelung, Mr.

T. K. Brownings.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Hissang from

Sandakan reports: Moderate to fresh

W.S.W. winds and squally.

The British steamer Glenacra from

Singapore reports: Fine and clear

weather, smooth sea, fresh to moderate

S.W. monsoon.

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

Mail.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nore left

Shanghai for this port on the 21st

instant, 1.30 a.m. with the homeward

bound mail, and is due here on the

24th instant, a.m.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail steamers

Mongolia and Nallora, with the

Hongkong Mail of the 13th July,

arrived at Marseilles on Saturday

and Sunday the 19th and 20th inst.,

respectively.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.'s

s.s. China left San Francisco on

August 1st, and may be expected

to arrive in Hongkong on August

29th.

The Toyoko Kien Kaisha's s.s. Peria Maru

left San Francisco for this port on

the 13th August, with the U. S.

Mail, and is due here on the 10th

Sept.

The Toyoko Kien Kaisha's s.s. Tippan Maru

arrived at Yokohama on 11th August

and left there for San Francisco,

where she is due on 1st Sept.

Other Vessels.

The steamship Glenacra is expected here

from London on or about 23rd inst.

The s.s. Shiwa from Calcutta, left Singa-

pore on the 20th inst., and may

be expected here on or about the

29th inst.

Latest Advice.

The American & Oriental Line's s.s.

Sympic left Mororan for this port

on 22nd instant with cargo for New

York, and is due here on 1st

Sept., at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. Outward Mail steamer

Arabia, with the London Mail of the

10th instant, arrived at Port

Said on Monday the 21st inst.

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 23, 1916.

Barometer 9 a.m. ... 29.86

Do. 1 p.m. ... 29.81

Do. 4 p.m. ... 29.77

Thermometer 9 a.m. ... 80

Do. 1 p.m. ... 80

Do. 4 p.m. ... 80

Do. (W.) ... 80

Do. (W.) ... 80

Do. (W.) ... 80